

## PRESIDENT MAY HAVE TO FIGHT FOR NOMINATION

Two States in "Solid South"  
Now Drawing Away  
from Him.

### COLQUITT ADDS FUEL

Texas and Louisiana May  
Oppose His Name in  
Party Convention.

### CONGRESS APPEARS HOSTILE

Many Leaders Angry Over Tariff  
Revision, Patronage Fight, Suffrage  
and Prohibition Attitude.

The fear is growing among some of the closest friends of the President that he will have to fight for first honors in the next Democratic national convention if he is presented as a candidate for re-nomination. Signs are seen in the South and elsewhere which may foreshadow formidable opposition in that party gathering.

From the beginning of the administration there has been great dissatisfaction among party men with the leadership of the President, and now fear is expressed by associates of Mr. Wilson that, instead of being handed a re-nomination on a platter, he may have to make a stand-up fight for it.

Colquitt Rakes Wilson.

A good deal of significance was attached to the statement of Gov. O. E. Colquitt, of Texas, in which the Wilson administration is raked over and after for alleged blunders in the revision of the tariff, and for the "deplorable condition" of business in the South, all of which is laid to the "utter incompetence" of the men in charge of the government. Texas exercises a strong influence in Democratic national conventions, and, joining with Louisiana, which already seems to have swung against the President, forms a nucleus around which dissatisfied elements may organize. Opponents of the administration, most of them conservatives, thus summarize blunders that they say will react on the administration in a political way:

1. A revision of the tariff which they believe has hurt many industries, particularly in the South.
2. An attitude of aloofness on the part of the President that has given offense to many old-time leaders in Congress.
3. The row between the President and the Senate over patronage which may alienate many powerful State organizations.
4. The refusal of the administration to take what was regarded by Southern men as adequate steps to relieve the cotton situation in the South.
5. The open opposition of the administration to the Hobson resolution providing for nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic.
6. The administration's attitude of hostility to woman suffrage.

Congress Hostile to Him.

Everybody knows that there is a feeling of hostility against the administration among Democratic leaders in Congress. The President has not met his legislative colleagues in a spirit of "common counsel," and it has been rare that even those who are "close" to the administration have been consulted about policies or programs.

Prior to the election it was regarded as party heresy for a Democrat to criticize the President or his acts, but since then Mr. Wilson has been assailed in both Houses, and friends and foe of the administration are beginning to feel that as 1916 approaches this hostility is likely to spread to many sections of the country. Reports received from the South indicate that the President's popularity is waning in that section, and Gov. Colquitt's assault may result in crystallizing sentiment against the administration.

In the debate on the prohibition amendment, Representative Hobson voiced the antagonism toward the administration of temperance advocates when he declared that the time was not far distant when an administration would be elected that would not dare, either in the open or under cover, to fight this particular reform.

The President also has aroused antagonism in agricultural States by his unfavorable attitude toward rural credit legislation. A veiled attack upon the administration for its failure to insist upon rural credit legislation at this session was made in the House a week ago by Representative Bulkley, of Ohio, a Democratic leader, and there is a considerable element of Democrats in both Houses that feel resentful over the administration's apparent abandonment of the rural credit bill.

The President's advisers are well aware that the President is not as strong within the party as he was a year ago. They attribute this largely to the let-down in business, and express the belief that a boom in business, which they insist is due soon to arrive, will restore the President to his old place.

375,000 Belgians Killed.

Have, Dec. 27.—A list of the Belgian officers and men killed at the front has been prepared and will be published presently. The total number of names in the list is 375,000.

## ITALIAN CRUISER IS GIVEN ORDERS TO AID U. S. S. NORTH CAROLINA IF TURKEY OBJECTS FURTHER TO THE DEPARTURE OF FOREIGNERS

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, Dec. 27.—News that the Turkish authorities have seized and closed the Italian missionary school at Aleppo has caused great indignation here and revived the agitation about Turkey's delay in releasing the English consul at Hodeidah and granting Italy a promised reparation. The impression prevails that the incident could eventually assume threatening proportions.

The foreign office says the Italian ambassador at Constantinople again has been instructed to exact prompt fulfillment of these promises.

A solution of this incident and the Albanian situation tonight are defined as the darkest clouds on the Italian political horizon.

The Italian cruiser Calabria, now at Beirut, has been instructed to help the United States cruiser North Carolina should the necessity arise because of further demonstrations against the departure of Europeans from Turkish ports.

A telegram from Beirut says the departure of French priests and nuns has been effected safely under the protection of the United States cruiser Tennessee. Capt. Decker notified the Val-

that unless the Turkish soldiers kept within bounds or if any of the hostages were ill treated or any subjects of the belligerent powers were injured he would be obliged to land marines to occupy the city.

The energetic and determined attitude of the commander is highly praised by all refugees.

According to a dispatch from Athens, the cruiser North Carolina recently threatened to use her guns as the result of an incident at Tripoli, Syria. The cruiser, conveying the American steamer Virginia, entered the harbor of Tripoli and the commander requested the Turkish authorities to permit the British and French consuls to depart with their nationals resident in the city.

This request was refused, but several of the French residents boarded the Virginia. They were attacked by a mob, who wounded the captain and first officer. The North Carolina then threatened to fire and the mob fled. The Virginia and the North Carolina then left for Dedeaqch. Later the cruiser proceeded to Smyrna.

## UNCLE JOE FACES ELECTION PROBE

Terre Haute Inquiry Extends  
Over Into Danville, Ill.,  
District.

### SAY G.O.P. BOUGHT VOTES

Fraudulent Ballots Cast for Former  
Speaker, Grand Jury Is  
Told.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 27.—The raid of the Federal district attorney and grand jury in Terre Haute on election crooks, which has resulted in 127 indictments and the imprisonment of almost every important officer of this city, including the mayor, sheriff and judge of the circuit court, has now extended to Paris, Ill., and will bring up the question of the election of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, one of the "come backs" at the November vote.

Evidence was given before the Federal grand jury that not only did thirty-one "floaters" from Paris come over the State line and vote at \$5 a head, but that no fewer than 700 of them were bought by some one representing the "standpat" G. O. P. machine and cast their fraudulent votes for "Uncle Joe."

The bringing of Cannon's election into the case was purely accidental. It was while taking the evidence of several "floaters" who confessed they had been hired to come into Indiana and vote, that it transpired they had done a similar service in their own State.

### WARSHIP ASHORE IN GALE.

Crew of British Torpedo Boat Is  
Rescued.

London, Dec. 27.—A telegram to the Central News from St. Andrews says that a British torpedo boat was driven ashore on the Fife coast during a gale early today.

Part of the crew was rescued in a lifeboat, which was stove in on its last trip, when a second lifeboat picked up the rest of the crew.

## KILLED BY OWN BOMB IN TEMPLE

Fanatic Hurls Dynamite on  
Platform in Front of  
Preaching Swami.

### LATTER SERIOUSLY HURT

Blast Wrecks Edifice and Members of  
Congregation Are Injured.  
Some Badly.

Special to The Washington Herald.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—The Hindu Temple at Filbert and Webster streets was wrecked this afternoon when a religious fanatic named Vavara exploded a dynamite bomb at the feet of the Swami Trigunatita during services. Vavara was killed instantly, the bomb blowing him almost in two. The swami was horribly injured about the legs and feet. Of the congregation, about thirty-five persons, four were injured. Mrs. Clara French was hurt seriously. Mrs. Isabelle C. Stevens was injured slightly.

Vavara was known to all of the members of the congregation. He had been an inmate of the monastery which is maintained on the third floor of the temple, until about two years ago, when for some reason he was dropped. He kept away until Christmas, and was greeted by his former associates that day.

### Hurls Bomb on Platform.

This afternoon he strode quickly by the doorkeeper, E. C. Brown, and walked down the center aisle of the temple. He is believed to have carried the bomb under his coat until getting inside, and then to have transferred it to his hat. No one interfered with him as he approached the platform from which the swami was preaching.

Before taking the bomb from his hat, he moved it up and down three times and brought it down with a crash on the platform.

There was a deafening report and all of the windows of the temple were blown into the streets. Glass was thrown to a distance of about 100 feet. Within the temple there was a panic, and the injured ran screaming into the streets.

Agents Not Suspected.

Enrique C. Lorente, Villa agent in Washington, yesterday declared that an error must have been made in attributing to Palafax the statement that Silliman and Canova, the State Department's agents in Mexico City, received bribes in connection with the release of Irturide. Secretary Bryan said last night he had taken no action on this report of Palafax's charge, which reached the State Department from Mr. Silliman himself. The charge itself, of course, is here regarded as quite absurd, as it is known Silliman and Canova acted under the most explicit instructions from Washington in their efforts to secure the release of Irturide, who at one time was threatened with execution by the authorities in Mexico City.

Reports that Gen. Angeles, Villa's chief of artillery and his choice for the presidency, had quarreled with Zapata were denied by Lorente. He asserted that all the chiefs in control on the Villa-Zapata-Gutierrez side were working together in complete harmony.

## VILLA TO ISSUE 'GREEN BOOK' IN THIS CITY SOON

Plans to Tell His Side of the  
Trouble with First  
Chief.

### DICTATORSHIP AVERTED

Document to Say Military  
Leader and His Lieutenants  
Faced Disaster.

### MAYTORENA MOVES TROOPS

Silliman and Canova Could Not Have  
Accepted Bribes in Irturide Case,  
Says Villa's Agent Here.

That Gen. Francisco Villa will shortly publish, in Washington, a green book in justification of his policy toward the former government of Carranza, became known here yesterday. It will contain, it is said, many important documents, hitherto secret, which will disclose the duplicity of the Carranzistas, who sought to make Villa and his military commanders their victims.

It also shows it to have been the purpose of Carranza not only to repudiate the pledges of the revolution to the people, but also to establish himself in power that, had he been permitted to continue as first chief, he would have created himself dictator.

Dispatches to the War Department yesterday confirmed rather unofficial reports from the border to the effect that Gen. Maytorena had withdrawn his forces from the immediate vicinity of Naco.

Brig. Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, who was sent to Naco from Washington to confer with Maytorena, is now hopeful of the action taken by Maytorena leading to the virtual establishment of a neutral zone about all the important towns on the border which are ports of entry.

That the relations between Gen. Gutierrez, who holds the provisional presidency, and Gen. Palafax, Zapata's right-hand man in Mexico City, are far from harmonious is the belief here following the publication of an interview with Palafax, in which the latter expressed deep resentment at the release of Gen. Irturide, former commander of the Federal district of Mexico. It was by Gutierrez's personal order that Irturide was released, following the most urgent representations in his behalf by the State Department's agents in Mexico City. The fact of Irturide's release was kept a secret in Mexico City for some time, at the wish of Gutierrez. That Palafax, on discovering Irturide's escape, through the act of Gutierrez, should have so openly objected to the thing after the fact is taken here as an indication that Palafax by no means regards himself as a subordinate of Gen. Gutierrez.

Agents Not Suspected.

Enrique C. Lorente, Villa agent in Washington, yesterday declared that an error must have been made in attributing to Palafax the statement that Silliman and Canova, the State Department's agents in Mexico City, received bribes in connection with the release of Irturide. Secretary Bryan said last night he had taken no action on this report of Palafax's charge, which reached the State Department from Mr. Silliman himself. The charge itself, of course, is here regarded as quite absurd, as it is known Silliman and Canova acted under the most explicit instructions from Washington in their efforts to secure the release of Irturide, who at one time was threatened with execution by the authorities in Mexico City.

Reports that Gen. Angeles, Villa's chief of artillery and his choice for the presidency, had quarreled with Zapata were denied by Lorente. He asserted that all the chiefs in control on the Villa-Zapata-Gutierrez side were working together in complete harmony.

## ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN DIES IN SAN FRANCISCO

Severe Cold and Heart Disease  
Prove Fatal to Aged  
Prelate.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—Archbishop Patrick William Riordan, for thirty years head of the Roman Catholic See of San Francisco, died at the archiepiscopal residence, 1000 Fulton street, early this morning. His death was peaceful and apparently he did not suffer pain.

Shortly after midnight his grace passed into what seemed to be a peaceful slumber, and the watchers at his bedside felt that he might at least survive the night, but heart failure, following a cold contracted four days ago, augmented by an acute throat affliction, proved too much for the aged prelate.

Archbishop Riordan was seventy-three years old. Early in his career he developed a tremendous capacity for work, which increased as he advanced from one post of importance to another. Refusing to relax the terrific pace he had set, according to those closest to him, he was still, at seventy years of age, performing the labors of a vigorous man.

# ALLIES' AIR ARMADAS RAID GERMAN BASES; NEW TEUTON ADVANCE MENACES WARSAW

## GERMAN GUNS FAIL TO WIN LA BOISELLE

Vigorous Bombardment, Followed by Infantry Attacks, Is Unsuccessful.

### ST. DIE AGAIN SHELLED

Fog Cloaks Flanders and Men in Trenches Get Much-needed Rest.

### HEAVY FIGHTING AT ST. HUBERT

French Company, by Valiant Charge, Cuts Way Far Into Teuton Lines.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Violent bombardment by the Germans of positions of importance on both the right and left wings of the allied battle front, with scattered attempts by infantry to break through the Franco-British lines were outstanding features of the official reports issued by the war office today.

In fact artillery duels were fought along the whole of the front from the sea to the Moselle.

The most sustained cannonading of the German guns was against St. Die which was under continuous fire from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until noon.

In point of number of guns and men engaged the most important conflict was that waged by the Germans in an effort to dislodge the French and British troops, with Indian contingents, at La Boisselle and other neighboring trenches in the vicinity of Albert.

Here the Germans opened an attack shortly before midnight of Saturday and their guns kept up an almost incessant cannonade all night, the artillery being silenced only long enough to permit of the advance of their infantry in futile attacks which were broken before they reached the allied trenches. Two of these attacks were made, but failed.

### Fog Brings Lull in Flanders.

In Flanders a lull has come in the fighting owing to a dense fog.

In the angle of the Oise and the Aisne the French are still holding Gen. von Kluck's forces to their trenches, while strengthening the positions they assumed before Palsulne during the fighting of last week.

Near Perthes, further east in the Valley of the Aisne, the Germans directed a fierce cannonade against the French who were occupying captured trenches, but despite the bombardment, which was followed by a terrific counter-attack, the attempt met with defeat.

St. Hubert, west of Verdun and south of Varennes, again was the center of fierce fighting. South of the town a company of French infantry cut their way through the German lines for an advance of between 300 and 250 yards.

Several of the German trenches bordering on a ravine in this region were so heavily bombarded that they were leveled and the Germans were forced to evacuate.

Two German attacks were directed against the French positions to the east of St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, where a stretch of woods had been burned to clear the view of the field. Both were repulsed.

## MUMBLES INTERRUPT 'UNIVERSAL PEACE'

But Mumbler Beats Hasty Retreat and 'Intelligence and Forbearance' Again Rule Secular League.

"Permanent peace will come when we realize the beautiful truth of universal brotherhood," said President Bradley, of the Secular League, in the concluding chapter of a discussion on "Universal Peace," at Pythian Temple yesterday.

"Mumble-mumble-mumble," came a prodigious whisper from a corner, where a member was asking the secretary a question.

"The man in the corner will keep quiet or get out," said Mr. Bradley, waving his arms threateningly.

"All right," said the whisperer.

"Get out quick!" ordered Mr. Bradley.

"I'm getting away from this foolishness as fast as I can," said the other.

"If you don't get out I'll put you out," said Mr. Bradley.

The offender reached the door. Mr. Bradley resumed:

"When there is intelligence and forbearance in the world, war will cease."

Join the United Savings Bank 1915 Christmas savings club. Open Saturday nights, 8 to 9—Adv.

## ROUMANIA MAY VOTE \$40,000,000 WAR FUND

Bucharest, Dec. 27.—The policy of Roumanian alliance with the powers of the Triple Entente has obtained such powerful support that even the conservative leader, M. Marghiloman, whose leaning is rather to the side of Germany and Austria, was forced to declare at a meeting of his party committee that he was in favor of action against Austria and Germany.

For sometime past there have been successive Roumanian manifestations, culminating in the foundation in Rome of an Anglo-Roumanian league.

The minister of finance tomorrow will introduce a measure calling for the authorization of a war credit of \$40,000,000.

## SEVEN PLANES ATTACK FLEET

British Give Details of Sea and Air Raid on German Coast.

### ONE PILOT IS MISSING

Eluding German Submarines and Driving Off Zeppelins, English Bombed Cuxhaven from Above.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Dec. 27.—The admiralty today made formal announcement of the combined British warship and airship raid on Cuxhaven, the important German seacoast station, first news of which was given in wireless dispatches, sent officially from Berlin yesterday.

The British announcement follows:

On Friday, December 25, German warships lying in Schillig Roads, off Cuxhaven were attacked by several naval seaplanes. The attack was delivered at daylight starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland.

The British seaplanes were escorted by a light cruiser and a torpedo boat destroyer force with submarines. As such as these ships were seen by the Germans at Heligoland two Zeppelins and three or four hostile seaplanes, acting in conjunction with several hostile submarines, attacked them.

### Avoid German Submarines.

It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood in order to pick up the returning airmen. A naval combat ensued between the most modern cruisers on the one hand and the enemy's aircraft and submarines on the other.

By swift maneuvering the enemy's submarines were avoided and the Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and the Arcturion.

The enemy's seaplanes dropped bombs near our ships without hitting them. The British ships remained for three hours off the enemy's coast, unmolested by any of the surface vessels and safely disembarked their airmen with their machines.

Three other air pilots were picked up later, according to arrangement, by British submarines which were standing by, their machines being sunk.

## WILL STORE RELICS IN CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

French Woman to Store Lafayette and Rochambeau Collection Here Until End of War.

New York, Dec. 27.—The French liner Chicago arrived today, three days overdue, after having encountered heavy southwest and northwesterly gales, snow, and hail squalls.

Among her ninety-three passengers was Mme. L. E. Thomson, who is bringing over a collection of relics of Rochambeau and Lafayette to deposit in the Congressional Library at Washington until the termination of the war.

Mme. Thomson said she had been collecting the relics for twenty years, and that recently they had been on exhibition in Paris.

In the steerage were nineteen French reservists who had been discharged from the army as a result of their wounds. They all declared that life in the trenches was too horrible to describe.

Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, Third Field Artillery, and Lieut. F. A. Donat, U. S. A., two military attaches to the American Embassy in Paris, also were on board.

## GERMANS WIN HEIGHT BACK FROM FRENCH

Important Position to the East of Thann Regained by Counter Attack.

### BATTER AT RUSS LINES

Germans Claim Progress in Assaults on Branch of Bzura.

### AUSTRIANS NOW CONTROL PASS

Win Uzoker, in Galicia, from Muscovites After Four Days' Battle.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Dec. 27.—English and French aviators, according to official announcements issued today, have carried out successful aerial attacks upon important aviation bases of the Germans at Metz and Brussels.

The aviation hangars at Frezeny, near Metz, were bombarded and it is believed considerable damage was done. Bombs and arrows were dropped upon the railway station at Metz and upon military barracks at St. Privat, just outside the town.

At Brussels twelve bombs were dropped on the airship shed, six of which were effective. The German hangar was burned.

An unofficial dispatch, received by the Reuter's Telegraph Company from Rotterdam, Holland, says:

"It is reported here that a Zeppelin was sighted near Nieuport this morning and was shot at by the allies and all its occupants killed in the debris of the airship as it descended."

With dramatic suddenness the French avenged the Zeppelin attack on Nancy in which two persons were killed and a number wounded, by sending French aeroplanes over the German lines today to drop bombs on the great German base and fortress of Metz.

Drop Bombs on Troops.

The French aeroplanes rose from the base behind the French lines at an early hour and turned toward Metz. The practice was continued over the course of the morning after they had crossed the river and proceeded well toward the western forts, which form the outer ring of the defenses of the German base and which even now are reported to be under bombardment by the French field guns.

From all points where the high angle guns of the Germans could be brought to bear on the daring airmen the shrill whistles began to burst over the French machines while from the German hangars the rival airmen, their machine guns ready, began to roar into the air.

The French aviators dropped their bombs into a group of hangars and swept on across the city over one of the important railway stations where troops were being entrained for the front. Here they dropped more bombs. Swinging southward as they turned toward France, the Frenchmen passed over the barracks at St. Privat, where they hurled the last of their missiles.

## AUSTRIANS DEFEATED IN TWO ENGAGEMENTS

Russians Report Big Successes on Heights of Siedlisko—Beaten Army Retreats.

Petrograd, Dec. 27.—Today's official statement from the war office says:

"On the line of the Rivers Bura and Itawka the day was marked by artillery duels and partially developed German attacks, which were repulsed by the Russians."

"South of the Upper Vistula, in the region of Karnow, the Austrians, on December 25, were driven from the line of Touthowolke, losing ten maxims, forty-three officers and 2,500 men. The next day the pursuing Russians captured eight more maxims and took 1,000 prisoners, and also occupied the left bank of the Vistula."

"On the heights of Siedlisko, in the direction of Doukka, the Austrians were repulsed December 25 and are now in full retreat. The Austrians lost 10,000 men, most of whom were taken prisoners."

## WHO BROUGHT THAT SKUNK IN.

If the Janitor Finds Out He Will Do Something About It.

Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 27.—If A. L. Hunter, janitor of the Pasadena High School, ever hears which one of the pupils it was who brought a "pet skunk" to school recently he says he will so far forget himself as to do bodily harm.

Since the visit of the little white and black animal Hunter has used gallons of disinfectant with no lasting effect and all who pass through the halls of learning are impressed with the fact that the unwelcome guest was present. Hunter thinks it will be months before he, the teachers and pupils can forget it.

### Dr. Radcliffe Unable to Preach.

Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, was unable to deliver his annual sermon yesterday, reviewing events of 1914, because of injuries received in a recent accident. He is convalescing and hopes to give his review of the year next Sunday.

## BRITISH FLIERS RAID BRUSSELS; FRENCH, METZ

Two Daring Attacks on German Hangars Are Successful.

### DROP BOMBS ON TROOPS

Air Flotilla Fights Off German Bombers and Bombards Great Fortress.

### TEUTON DIRIGIBLE IS SET AFIRE

English Aviator, with Mechanician, Soars Over Brussels and Missiles Wreck Teuton Aerial Station.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Dec. 27.—English and French aviators, according to official announcements issued today, have carried out successful aerial attacks upon important aviation bases of the Germans at Metz and Brussels.

The aviation hangars at Frezeny, near Metz, were bombarded and it is believed considerable damage was done. Bombs and arrows were dropped upon the railway station at Metz and upon military barracks at St. Privat, just outside the town.

At Brussels twelve bombs were dropped on the airship shed, six of which were effective. The German hangar was burned.

An unofficial dispatch, received by the Reuter's Telegraph Company from Rotterdam, Holland, says:

"It is reported here that a Zeppelin was sighted near Nieuport this morning and was shot at by the allies and all its occupants killed in the debris of the airship as it descended."

With dramatic suddenness the French avenged the Zeppelin attack on Nancy in which two persons were killed and a number wounded, by sending French aeroplanes over the German lines today to drop bombs on the great German base and fortress of Metz.

Drop Bombs on Troops.

The French aeroplanes rose from the base behind the French lines at an early hour and turned toward Metz. The practice was continued over the course of the morning after they had crossed the river and proceeded well toward the western forts, which form the outer ring of the defenses of the German base and which even now are reported to be under bombardment by the French field guns.

From all points where the high angle guns of the Germans could be brought to bear on the daring airmen the shrill whistles began to burst over the French machines while from the German hangars the rival airmen, their machine guns ready, began to roar into the air.

The French aviators dropped their bombs into a group of hangars and swept on across the city over one of the important railway stations where troops were being entrained for the front. Here they dropped more bombs. Swinging southward as they turned toward France, the Frenchmen passed over the barracks at St. Privat, where they hurled the last of their missiles.

## Britain's Daring Feat.

Despite the bombardment to which they were subjected in the running fight, the French aviators escaped without material damage. How much damage was accomplished by their bombs could not be ascertained.

Commander Davis, of the British air scouts, accompanied only by a mechanic, was equally successful in his attack on Brussels. Moreover, he was able to report definitely considerable damage done.

His attack was carried out on Thursday, but it was not until his official report was received that the announcement of his spectacular feat was made.

Leaving his base early on Thursday morning, Commander Davis flew over Brussels and dropped bombs on the hangars. The principal shed, a gigantic building, reported to contain a Farsenal (small dirigible) was selected as the most vulnerable object of attack, and circling slowly, the pilot let go eight bombs, two of which, he reports, went wide. The remaining six hit their mark and flames were soon shooting from the top and sides of the structure.

Believing he had been successful in his mission and having in mind the necessity of caution, owing to the great distance which intervened between him and his pilot, the British aviator, flew away to the westward, reaching the high levels where he was soon lost in the clouds.

Flushed with the success of his attack, however, Davis decided to return and drop the remainder of his supply of twelve bombs. This he did, but as the shed of the Farsenal was in flames and great clouds of